

LAW *AND* ORDER



GUEST EDITORIAL

Lee E. Emerson

AS A FORMER state's attorney and now as a governor vitally interested in efficient law enforcement, my contacts in these two positions have permitted certain broad observations and generalizations which might be helpful.

First, there are the officers, including state police, city police, sheriffs, constables, and others whose duties mainly include the apprehension and detection of violators and the bringing of these people before the courts for trial or other disposition of their cases.

If there is to be efficient law enforcement by these groups, it is necessary that they be well trained, sincerely interested in law enforcement, that they be people of integrity who cannot be bought, that they be people of good judgment who know when advice rather than prosecution will better serve the public interest, and who above all else are vitally interested in the work they are doing.

Making available police schools for the training of such individuals along the lines I have indicated is vitally necessary if law enforcement in any state is to be efficient and up to date.

Second, the law enforcement group cannot operate effectively without the cooperation of the courts. This is very important.

Judges who allow their dockets to be clogged up with criminal cases and then later on permit substantial numbers of these cases to be dropped at the request of the state's attorney, by such practices discourage the officer from bringing cases into court that should be speedily disposed of there, in the public interest, and they also create a critical attitude on the part of the public toward the matter of law enforcement in general.

I might say it has been my observation that vigorous prosecution by enthusiastic state's attorneys of cases where the state's attorneys had substantial evidence to back them up has helped to build up the reputation of many such individuals and make of them very successful lawyers in their later years.

Law enforcement is at its best when the criminal knows that not alone are the chances of detection great because of an efficient police force, but also when he is detected, punishment is swift and reasonably certain to follow.

Your magazine, in my opinion, is doing a good service in providing a medium of information for the people in the specialized field of law enforcement, and I am happy to add my word of commendation to the good work the officers in this field are doing.



Governor of Vermont

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Lee E. Emerson". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

News & Notes

The Pigeon Problem

The American Public Works Association announced that new controls are being tested to get rid of pesky pigeons and starlings whose cries are annoying and whose habits are damaging to property.

As an example, two professors from State College, Pa., have taken a tape recording of the squawk of a scared starling, amplified it, and broadcast it into starling-filled trees. After awhile the birds flew away, presumably because a distress call from one bird meant danger to all.

Cincinnati has been considering using a chemical compound designed to irritate birds' feet when they land on a roof or along ledges, rain spouts, etc.

Pigeon Slides have been utilized in St. Louis to keep birds off City Hall. The slides are pieces of metal placed on entry ways at angles so steep pigeons slide off when they try to land.

Some of the other schemes tried include rattles, DDT, electrified wires, fireworks, gas-filled balloons, water hoses, blank cartridges, stuffed owls, spotlights and ultra-violet rays. Nothing short of extermination has been found that solves the problem completely.

Emergency Traffic Lights

Los Angeles is testing a device that changes the controls on traffic lights in the path of an emergency vehicle by making them turn red and stay that way until five seconds after the vehicle has cleared the crossing, reports the American Municipal Association.

The first trial involved the city ambulance; other trials will be made before the city decides whether or not to install equipment on all emergency vehicles.

The system used, consisting of two parts: a small radio transmitter in the moving vehicle and a midget receiver set on the intersection traffic signals, switches green lights to red up to one-fourth of a mile ahead, thus halting all traffic.

From Toledo, Ohio, Inspector Charles W. Roth of the Toledo Police Academy tells us that the 14th Annual International Combat Match will be held on the Toledo Range, Saturday and Sunday, August 21 and 22, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day. If you are interested contact him.

LAW AND ORDER

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Contents

	PAGE
COVER	
<i>Chicago policeman offers to be of assistance.</i>	
GUEST EDITORIAL	
<i>Lee E. Emerson, Governor of Vermont</i>	2
THE PENSACOLA PLAN	
<i>by Bob Holmes. A "working with youth" article describing how one community is combating juvenile delinquency</i>	4
FOR LOVE OF MANKIND	
<i>by S. E. Rink. The factual story of the work in penal institutions being done by the Salvation Army</i>	6
INDUSTRIAL SECURITY	
<i>by Frank G. McGuire. One of our nation's great private industries is protected by an alert plant security department</i>	8
WEAPON-WISE	
<i>by David O. Moreton. The Hi-Standard Supermatic</i>	10
"ACCORDING TO LAW . . ."	
<i>Edited by Irving B. Zeichner</i>	12
THE PEDESTRIAN PROBLEM	
<i>by Andrew O. Wittreich. An equipment story</i>	15
POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS	
<i>Edited by Frank G. MacAloon</i>	16
NOTES ON BICYCLE REGISTRATION	17
MODERN SELF DEFENSE	
<i>by R. H. Sigward. This article is number eleven in a series of fifteen</i>	18
FROM THE EDITOR — RANDOM SHOTS	22

WILLIAM C. COPP
Publisher

LEE E. LAWDER
Editor

DAVID O. MORETON
Technical Editor

S. E. RINK
Contributing Editor

IRVING B. ZEICHNER
Law Editor

"JO" HAIGHT
Art Director

FRANK G. MACALOON
Police Equipment News Editor

LILLIAN PETRANEK
Advertising Manager

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35 East Wacker Dr.,
Chicago 1, Ill.

DUNCAN A. SCOTT & CO.
Mills Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.
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Los Angeles 5, Cal.

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BPA

WITH A SCREAMING escort provided by the Alabama Highway Patrol, fifty boisterous Boy Scouts from Pensacola Police Club's Troop 97 sped down Mobile's main street, bound for the annual Senior Bowl Football Classic early this year. Accompanying them in cruiser cars and in the troop's own station wagon were members of this Florida city's police department and deputies from the Escambia County Sheriff's Office.

The troop, made up of delinquents, borderline cases from broken homes, and boys from average homes, is a part of the "Pensacola Plan"—this city's answer to the problem of keeping youth off the delinquency list.

Its sponsor is the Pensacola Police Club, a ten-month-old (in June) organization of citizens and police officers who decided to do something about delinquency rather than just worry about it. The troop itself is a model, a nucleus from which the Club plans to set up at least seven others for both white and Negro, girl and boy scouts.

Chairman of the Club and one of its originators is Assistant Chief of Police George M. White, a Pensacola policeman for 22 years. Serving as co-chairman is Dr. W. B. Tomlinson, a heart specialist who squeezes in a practice between many hours working with the Club's troops and many others in infecting civic groups and citizens with the Club's hopes and progress.

The Police Club itself was formed in August, 1953, after several months of planning and discussing. The original idea came from a small group of policemen, including Chief White. Alarmed by the gradually increasing number of cases before the county's juvenile counselor each month, they knew something had to be done. But to get wayward youngsters on the right side of the law, to teach them respect rather than hate for law enforcement officers—that, they knew, would take more than just the police department's efforts.

So the group of officers began contacting citizens, first picturing the juvenile crime increase in the city and nation, then laying out their plans to stem it locally. Support came easily after the picture was explained, and soon the Club itself was formed. Membership was up to 60 policemen and 73 citizens in a few weeks, making it necessary to limit membership to keep the organization from becoming unwieldy.

Voluntary contributions, some of several hundred dollars, came in from interested persons. One car dealer donated a new station wagon for the proposed troop.

A program of teaching youngsters how to treat and use guns is enjoyed by everyone.*

by Bob Holmes

The

while another turned over the department's old paddy wagon when it was sold.

Early in its discussions the Club agreed that the need was "to get boys into gangs on the right side of the law," as Dr. Tomlinson explained it later. With boys' natural tendency to form into gangs—especially boys who felt unwanted at home—the planners decided scout troops were the best answer. But they had to offer more than the regular run of scout troops, something that would attract boys ordinarily uninterested in scouting, and in some instances boys who did not have enough money to buy equipment.

The planners decided on trips to major sporting events as an incentive to draw the boys in. "We figured all kinds of boys like sports and especially major sports," said Chief White. The trips, together with a system enabling boys to earn their uniforms, was the starting point for Pensacola's police-sponsored troops to curb wayward juveniles.

With the police probably the first element in the community to run across delinquent boys as well as delinquent parents, the Club's eyes were well focused on the community situation. But first the group decided to take a nucleus of boys from average homes into the troop, including the sons of several policemen themselves. This, they hope, would make the problem of absorbing troublesome cases easier.

Then, with the officers spotting the boys who needed help, or who had already been in trouble with the law, social workers, Club members, county juvenile authorities and scouts themselves talked to the boys and their parents to get the boys into the troop.

It wasn't long before the troop was up to 40 members, with over 200 waiting to get in. "In fact, we went too fast, taking in too many, too soon at first," Dr. Tomlinson admitted. And it wasn't easy to get some of the tougher youths interested in scouting. Club members and officers contacted each boy who missed a meeting to find out why and to make sure he got to the next one. Church attendance was stressed in the same way.

Particularly difficult was the problem with one 11-year-old who had killed his own sister with a shotgun. Given up as almost hopeless by social workers, he took practically no interest for the first two months. Finally,

The troop is all set for a good outing and a day of fun.



The troop has its own station wagon which was donated by a new car dealer.

The Pensacola Plan

an older youth, himself from an "under privileged" home, was assigned to work with the boy and win his trust. Gradually the boy began to come to meetings and to take interest in the troop's activities. Today he seems well on the road to readjusting himself.

With the aid of tight discipline and constant effort, the troop was a going concern by December, 1953. "Worst attendance we've had at a patrol meeting in a long time was one boy absent," a Club member cited.

First of the incentive trips was in December when six boys were taken to the annual Blue-Gray game in Montgomery, Ala. This was only a preliminary to the entire troop's all-day trip to the Senior Bowl. Aboard a bus loaned by a city church and escorted by the Florida and Alabama highway patrols, 50 scouts made the journey, and "just about bought out all the candy stores along the way," Chief White commented.

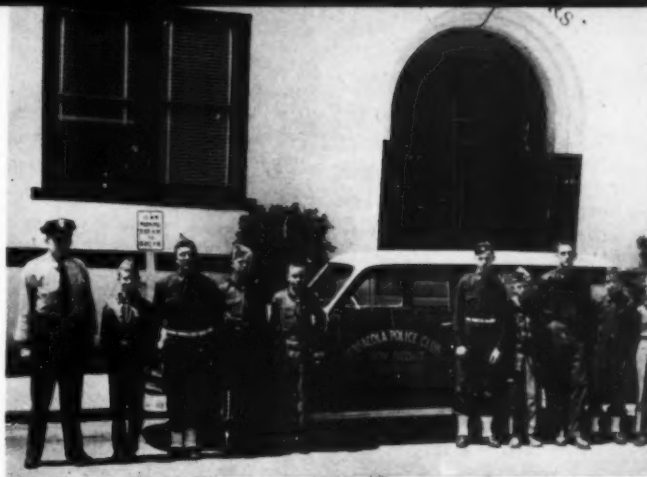
Plans for the spring months call for trips to major league exhibition games and an eight-day sightseeing trip through Florida for deserving members. The trips serve two purposes: first, to interest boys in joining the troop, and second, to make them work hard once they get in, in order to be selected for the trips. "And you can't be a juvenile delinquent and live up to the Scout Oath at the same time," as Co-Chairman Tomlinson pointed out.

As to earning uniforms, Club members find persons who are willing to aid the Club's cause financially. Then the boy does work—anything from yard mowing to teaching a druggist's little girl to ride her new bicycle—until he has earned the uniform in the eyes of his employer-donor.

The trips and earning system aren't the only features designed to interest boys. Beginning in February, groups of members were put through a marksmanship course in the .22 rifle by the Pensacola Rifle and Pistol Club, associate of the NRA. The local marksmen volunteered to train and coach the boys with the best shots to make up rifle and pistol teams for NRA junior competition.

A Little League baseball team and a basketball team for the city league are other athletic projects under consideration. The Club also gives special scout neckerchief's to boys who can identify a required number of city policemen from their pictures, and hopes to establish a scholarship fund to send one of the scouts to college.

Membership in the Police Club was 60 policemen and 73 citizens when the project was only a few weeks old.



Scoutmaster of Troop 97 is a former paratrooper, Patrolman Richard Yelverton, with three other officers actually working with the troop. Assistant scoutmaster is another patrolman, Richard Beaumont. Fifteen more signed up for six-week University of Scouting, a course to train leaders which began early in March.

At present, with almost 240 boys waiting to get in, plans have been proposed for breaking Troop 97 into three others, with a group of 15 put in each new troop to start things going. Already an explorer post has come into being under the leadership of two motorcycle patrolmen, Ferrell O'Neal and Nathan Williamson. These thirteen explorers will also attend the scouting university.

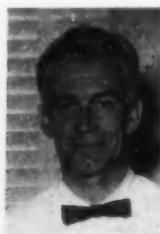
Negro troops, too, of delinquent and unwanted youngsters, are on the way. A colored executive committee headed by a Negro attorney in Pensacola has been working with the Police Club, and is starting its first troop.

But boys aren't the only ones who have caused the juvenile delinquency figure to rise. Young girls in increasing numbers are coming before the juvenile authorities. Figures in the juvenile counsellor's office showed a 100 per cent increase in 1952 over 1951. With several persons offering to serve as leaders, the Police Club hopes to set up parallel girl scout organizations soon.

The scout troops are the big projects now; the Police Club members have another item planned for the near future, a Junior Police Department. "This is going to be more than a junior department where the boys get a badge and that's all," Chief White emphasized. Members will be top first class and explorer scouts from all troops in the area, selected by an adult committee.

As part of the plan to increase respect and understanding between policeman and youngster, the junior members will wear uniforms like the regular officers, and will walk beats with them to learn actual problems. Officers have volunteered to set up a training course in their own time to give the boys instruction in traffic control, identification, police history and public relations, and

(Continued on Page 13)



Dr. W. B. Tomlinson (left)

George M. White, Asst. Chief of Police (right)



EDITOR'S NOTE: *Many people think of the Salvation Army in terms of street-corner singers at Christmas time, free donuts and coffee on the scene of disasters, and fervent evangelists preaching the Gospel. Few know of the extensive welfare programs carried on by the Army that include maintaining homes, hospitals, nurseries, servicemen's centers, youth clubs, lost persons bureaus, employment agencies and many others. Of particular interest to law enforcement officials is the Salvation Army's work with inmates in prisons. This is the first of a series of articles on social agencies whose cooperative services are available to the police.*

THROUGH THE grim, gray gates of the prison walls march bands of blue-coated soldiers whose job it is to help rehabilitate thousands of prisoners and ex-prisoners, and as Thomas Mott Osborn said, "turn them from scrapeheaps into repair shops." The work of the Salvation Army in the more than 300 penal institutions in our country forms a major part of the Army's plan to reach out and help those in need, whoever they are and whatever their need.

The Director of the Men's Prison Bureau of the Salvation Army's Eastern Territory in 1948, J. Stanley Sheppard, wrote: "Modern Society has vastly changed in its attitude toward the criminal. It no longer thinks in terms of vicious punishment and life-long retribution exacted through fiendish instruments of torture. The new concept of penology is generally in accord with the best tenets of Christianity. It includes a recognition of the basic fact that men are subject to the weaknesses of the flesh . . . but that because of accumulated social neglect, mistakes, bad environment, poverty, ignorance, physical and mental handicaps . . . the offender needs more than punishment meted out by a court of law."

Basic in the Salvation Army's prison work is the recognition that most offenders are people, who because of their own innate weaknesses, passions, appetites are victims rather than deliberate criminals. What makes the Army's activities different from many other welfare organizations is the primary Christian impetus. Early in the Salvation Army's career, its leaders discovered that people listened to its spiritual message better when their physical needs had been taken care of. And so in making its Christian doctrine practical, the Army began

For Love of Mankind

by S. E. Rink, Contributing Editor

its work amid the degrading and filthy conditions that existed in most penal institutions some 70 years ago.

In those days Salvation Army officers would meet released prisoners at the gate of the prison and provide them with food, clothing and a place to stay until suitable lodgings and employment could be found. They would also encourage the former prisoners to seek religion, either his own, or the Army's which is a protestant religion.

Fundamentally the Army's work is the same today, the main difference being that the Salvationist is welcomed *inside* the prison house and can begin working with the inmates while they are interned. Whereas formerly prisoners were thrust into a community with no preparation for the life they were expected to live, today's prisoners are helped to make the necessary adjustments even while still in prison. In major penal institutions where chaplains are in residence, the Army officer works with them in aiding the prisoners; in smaller institutions, the Salvationist often serves as chaplain. Further, the scope of the Army's activities is greatly enlarged; facilities are extensive; and acceptance rather than scorn or ridicule greets the officer.

It should be realized, however, that these activities vary under different jurisdictions. In Canada, for example, the Salvation Army officer has the power to select those men or women from the police line-up before they come to trial, whom the Salvationist believes will be receptive to the help which the Army offers. Take the matter of parole for another instance. In several states the Salvation Army was virtually the founder of the



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modern parole system; in others it worked closely with the Parole Board. On many occasions the Army is called upon to provide parole supervision; and quite frequently without this voluntary service, a prisoner would not be able to obtain his release.

When a parolee is released in the custody of the Salvation Army, the responsibility for his supervision is entrusted to the Army officials, who see to it that his monthly reports are in good order and that he is fulfilling his obligations to the Parole Board. Effort is made to get the parolee into private industry, or into a type of employment that will not subject him to associations similar to those he had in prison.

The Salvation Army has an extensive employment bureau with contacts in a great many industries. With the Army's backing of a parolee, employers are generally willing to accept an ex-prisoner and, as the Salvationist puts it, "share with him the opportunity of helping to rebuild a character."

The Salvation Army officer sees to it that the parolee finds a good class rooming house free from derelict influences if he doesn't have a family, and he encourages the man to become self-sufficient. Since the profitable use of leisure hours in wholesome activities is important, the officer often suggests hobbies, social contacts, recreational facilities, part time vocational or trade school programs. The ex-prisoner is encouraged to open a thrift

On the job as soon as a prisoner enters the institution, the Salvation Army extends a helping hand.

The work of the Army extends to more than 300 penal institutions where help is given to rehabilitate thousands of prisoners.

The program of the Army includes workers who visit people who need assistance.

savings account, to re-establish himself as part of his community. On occasion he is successfully introduced to libraries, museums, free concerts and cultural activities that aid the development of a finer personality and a higher standard of living.

One of the devastating results of the adult offender's crime is the loss of his voting franchise. Few offenders regain this privilege mainly because of the red tape, the numerous forms to be filled out, the character reference letter required, the petitions outlined by law to be obtained and legally processed. The restoration of his voting franchise is often an important step in an ex-prisoner's social rehabilitation. And the Salvation Army officer misses no chance to expedite matters by helping the man fill out the necessary form, obtain the letters required and file the petition.

The willingness of the Salvationist to help all mankind is not limited to penitentiary work as many people in all walks of life can testify to. While we were interviewing Captain Bethune, present Director of the Men's Prison Bureau in the Eastern Territory, with regard to the Salvation Army's prison work, a telephone call came to him. We heard him say "Yes," several times, and finally, "Send the man over and we'll help him out."

Captain Bethune turned to us and explained, "That call was from an immigration officer at Ellis Island. Here's a case of a citizen of Pakistan married to a Puerto Rican woman. She's a citizen of the United States, but he's about to be deported because of a visa technicality, unless he fills out one of those multi-page government forms, proving he's married to an American citizen. The fellow can hardly speak English, let alone read or write it. One of the men here can help him fill out the forms." We noted that the apparently small, everyday tasks were handled as competently and willingly as were the big, important looking jobs.

The Salvation Army began its religious program in this country in the Hartford Connecticut County Jail in 1885, and from that service has come not only an unbroken history of religious meetings in hundreds of penal and correctional institutions but all other programs of the Army in the prison field for the inmate and released prisoner.

One of the institutional organizations of the Salvation Army which has proved of material benefit to the prisoners since it was formed in 1904 by a prisoner who embraced the Army's ideals is the Brighter Day League. As its name implies, the League's purpose is to prepare inmates for the brighter day coming when they are free once more. Applicants receive membership pins and cards which bear a pledge, signed by the prisoner, to read the Bible daily, abstain from liquor and drugs, avoid profanity, and be kind to his associates.

At one time the League was in operation in both men's and women's penitentiaries; however, recently Bible Correspondence Courses have replaced the Brighter

(Continued on Page 13)

THE ESSENCE of industrial security is "... keeping the wrong people and materials outside the perimeter of protection and insuring that the right people and materials do not go wrong after they have entered the perimeter." This definition, given by Mr. Joseph M. Transue, Security Director of Philco Corporation, is becoming increasingly important in the maintenance of our industrial strength. With so much depending on the output of American industry, we can ill afford to neglect the importance of plant protection measures.

It is a recognized fact that the foundation of any police force is the individual officer. If good officers comprise the force, then it is a good force. An industrial guard must have the same qualifications as the municipal police officer. He must be neat, intelligent, capable of handling firearms, willing and able to assume responsibility, and capable of making intelligent decisions when absence of specific orders compels him to do so. An industrial guards needs, of necessity, to be a jack of all trades and a master of all. A guard with little knowledge of sprinkler operations would be a poor risk to post in areas with unavoidable fire hazards. He must assume the responsibility of informing himself of all changes in fire equipment and in the operation of new equipment. He must be a diplomat, for the joke about the new guard who refuses to grant admittance to the company president is no joke. He must carry out his orders without offensive actions or words to anyone. He must be the bloodhound of management, the information bureau of the employee, and the company representative to the public.

To accomplish the original purpose of "... keeping the wrong people ... outside the perimeter of protection ..." Philco has installed a system of identification which has been in use for several years. Photographic identification badges, fingerprints and a Personnel Security Questionnaire that delves fifteen years into the employee's history are all included in the hiring process. The questionnaire is filed for possible forwarding to government agencies in the event the employee is assigned to work in a restricted area doing defense work. Certain technical personnel, such as engineers, are more closely checked for security reasons.

Identification badges are worn by all employees while on company property. To gain admittance to any plant, the employee must show his badge and the stub from his previous week's paycheck. The paycheck stub requirement could prevent use of a badge found on the street

Industrial Security

by F. G. McGuire



by a non-employee. Pay stubs are a different color each week, adding to the effectiveness of this procedure.

The type of work done by an employee determines the color of his or her badge. At Philco, a white badge identifies an office worker; green indicates a factory worker; and gold identifies maintenance men. Smaller colors, used in conjunction with the overall badge color, serve as codes in the badge to allow authorized persons to enter restricted areas within the plant.

Different color codes represent different areas, each working on a different defense contract. Armed guards at the door of each area screen out unauthorized personnel and check visitor clearance. The code in an employee's badge quickly tells the guard that the employee is cleared to enter that area. The badge is so designed that altering or forging any coding is virtually impossible without seriously damaging the badge.

Temporary passes given to visitors of short duration cut down the number of badge codings and act as a control of traffic within each area. Visitors checking in at the guard post sign a register, then a supervisor countersigns it, acknowledging responsibility for that visitor. Any discrepancies or questionable clearances are referred to a security officer for correction. Proof of citizenship and clearance by a government agency are usually required for clearance into an area, except in certain cases where the importance of the work may increase or decrease the requirements of the security net. Security Division personnel have the last say on who enters an area and who does not. They maintain contact with government agencies concerned with defense contracts and close co-operation insures maximum efficiency of regulation enforcement.

The communication system of the Plant Protection Department is flexible and effective. All department cars have radio-telephone installations; an inter-plant telephone system is used for contact between plant offices; a combination fire alarm and telephone system is used for guard checks within the plant.

Each employee's badge is inspected.

Every car entering or leaving is checked. Every package or parcel outgoing is examined.





Mr. Transue and two of his security men.

Public address units in each plant serve a variety of purposes, and several plants have teletype units at the disposal of the department. These company facilities are supplemented by a direct radio hookup with Philadelphia's office of Civil Defense at City Hall. This hookup also provides instant contact with city emergency apparatus such as fire and ambulance vehicles. The Plant Protection department also has its own telephone switchboard for handling calls without delay. Written matter and important documents are transported between plants by armed guard or by routine company mail, depending on the material being carried.

Fire prevention is one of the big jobs in any industrial plant. An axiom in fire prevention is that "good housekeeping is synonymous with fire prevention." In keeping with this axiom, strict regulations concerning fire prevention are in force at Philco. We quote some of Mr. Transue's common sense fire regulations as follows:

(A) Aisles, exits, fire door, fire extinguishers, and safety equipment cannot be obstructed so as to prevent normal operation.

(B) Stock must be piled in an orderly manner so that there will be no obstruction to overhead sprinklers.

(C) Dirty rags must be deposited in self closing metal cans. Cans must be removed from the premises daily.

(D) Smoking is not permitted in any part of the factory. Violators are subject to immediate dismissal.

Inflammable liquids entering the plant are subject to the strictest regulations and any violations are short lived.

Control of material entering and leaving company property is maintained by a pass procedure that sometimes becomes quite involved but does a good job of keeping track of millions of dollars worth of company and taxpayers property. All packages and briefcases entering or leaving a plant are inspected by the guard at the gate. Employees may not take packages into a plant except lunch and work clothes. Parcels leaving the plant require a pass signed by a company official authorized to clear material out of the building.

Three kinds of passes are used, each with its own particular function and handling procedure. Personal property passes are used when the material belongs to the employee leaving with it. Company property passes are used when the material is being transported to another plant or similar destination but is still company property. Government property passes are used when the material is connected to a defense contract or is being used for research in one of the company facilities. Pre-

(Continued on Page 13)

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Weapon Wise

by David O. Moreton

High Standard, Hamden and History

This month I am reporting on the second of many target guns that are available here in the United States. This pistol is the Hi-Standard Suprematic, manufactured at Hamden, Connecticut, by the High Standard Manufacturing Corp.

The history of Hamden, Connecticut and the arms and ammunition industry dates back one hundred and fifty-four years when Eli Whitney organized his company for the manufacture of firearms for the United States Government. Whitney contracted to supply ten thousand rifles within a twenty-four month period. Unfortunately Eli Whitney's company failed to fulfill the delivery provisions to the government. However, more important was the development of the idea of manufacturing interchangeable parts through the use of tooling and precision machine tools. With the introduction of machine tool processes the old concept that any metal had to be worked by hand until it acquired the finished shape necessary to become a component of a particular assembly was made obsolete.

The High Standard Manufacturing Company, Inc., was founded and grew in the environment of gun "know-how" that had its beginning with the Eli Whitney company. New Haven and its Suburban Towns such as Hamden have grown through the years in the manufacture of arms and ammunition. In 1926 C. G. Swebilus and several acquaintances started to manufacture gun barrel drills in a small plant on East Street in New Haven and labeled their company the High Standard Company. That year the High Standard Company had three employees and 3,500 square feet of factory space; sales while modest still amounted to about \$25,000 dollars, the bulk going to the growing automotive industry and the rest to various firearms manufacturers.

In 1932 the Hartford Arms and Equipment Company sold out to High Standard and the Hi-Standard Model "B" .22 caliber long rifle autoloading target pistol was soon introduced. The success of model "B" prompted an expansion of facilities and space by renting an additional 5,000 square feet. In 1935 High Standard moved from East Street to Foote Street, purchasing a building of some 18,000 square feet. By this time sales had reached an annual figure of \$100,000 dollars and the firm employed 25 people.

During the second World War the production facilities were utilized and expanded for the manufacture of machine guns for our allies, the British. Later machine guns were made for the Ordnance Department of our own

army. In April 1941 it was decided to form and organize the High Standard Manufacturing Corporation, as distinct from the High Standard Manufacturing Company, Inc., to continue the manufacture of pistols and gun barrel drills. The new corporation, which included the Foote Street facilities was expanded by the purchase of a building on Dixwell Avenue in Hamden. This new building contained approximately 15,000 square feet. During the war this building was expanded by an additional 35,000 square feet.

The work force of the new corporation increased, with the older and more experienced acting in the key positions and training the expanding force, producing in the newer enlarged plant the standard commercial line of gun barrel drills as well as the HD Military Model visible Hammer Type pistol in .22 caliber. This pistol was used for military training. In addition the plant produced .30 caliber Browning machine gun barrels, rifle barrels, .45 caliber pistol barrels and parts for artillery and bomb fuses.

At the close of World War 2 High Standard continued to produce the HD Military Model .22 caliber pistol and introduced a new series of hammerless pistols known as the GB, GD and GE models. At the same time they

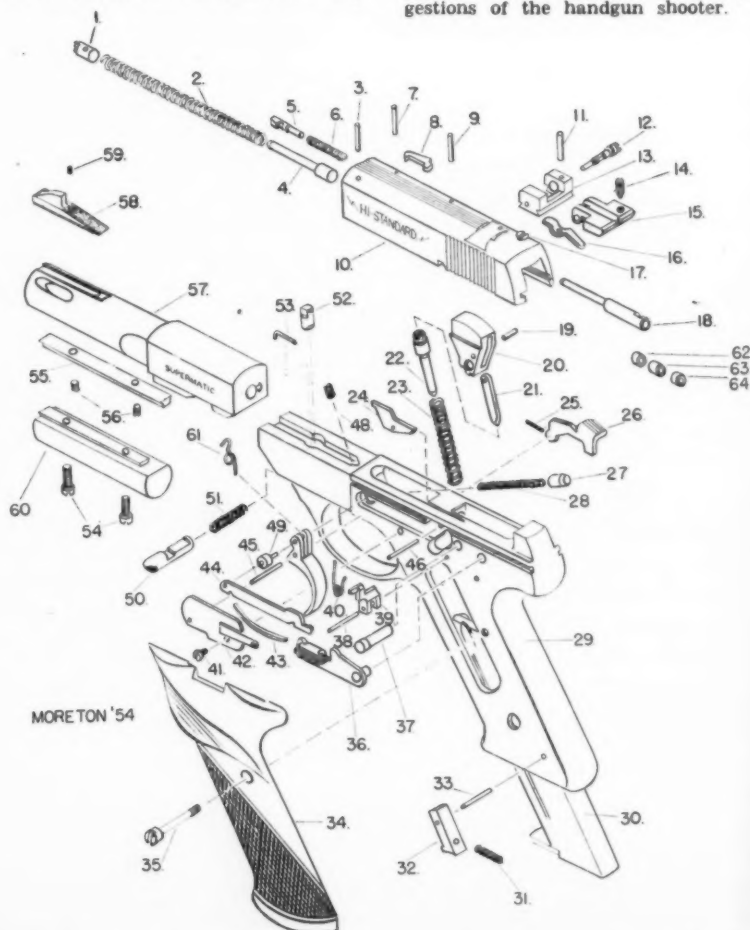
started production of the G.380 model. This gun fired the .380 cartridge as distinct from the other G series which were chambered for the .22 caliber long rifle cartridge.

The G.380 model was what might be called "a klunker" and it was soon dropped from the line. Very few of these G.380's were sold so that they are not common.

During this period of expansion High Standard started to produce rifles and shotguns for Sears, Roebuck & Co., under the brand name of "J. C. Higgins". This production for Sears, Roebuck & Co. still continues.

In 1949, adjacent to the earlier factory building, ground was broken for a new building, and at the end of 1949 completed. The Foote Street plant was abandoned. The East Haven plant was turned into a warehouse and the company was consolidated into the newly completed factory and office area. With these moves the company utilized 145,000 square feet of production area and 11,000 square feet of office space.

There is an intense degree of co-operation between the sales and manufacturing divisions at High Standard that has become more apparent in the last few years and that has resulted in an aggressive and intelligent approach to the needs of and the suggestions of the handgun shooter.



The 1954 Hi-Standard Supermatic with the Equalizer Barrel (one inch scale background).

The New 1954 Supermatic Automatic Pistol

The 1954 model "Supermatic" target model automatic is the result of suggestions from shooters. When our International Match Shooters went to the Olympics and to the matches in Argentina they noted that many of their competitors were using guns with muzzle breaks. There seemed to be a definite advantage to this. As a result some experimental work on muzzle devices was done by gunsmiths like "Chuck" Logie, Norm Studt, Al Dinan and shooter Phil Roettinger. Both Roettinger and Logie showed the outcome of their experiments to High Standard with the result that the company started experiments on their own. They have come up with the first commercial production of a pistol barrel with a muzzle break, anti-recoil device or what ever you wish to call it. High Standard call theirs a stabilizer.

I have been shooting my "Supermatic" with the "Stabilizer" for about a month now and have fired possibly 1,000 rounds. Having two barrels, one with a stabilizer and one regular, has enabled me to compare them quickly, switching the barrels between strings. This is no problem since with the interchangeable feature, it is possible to change barrels in seconds by releasing the barrel catch and slipping off the barrel and replacing it.

There is possibly some question in the mind of the serious shooter as to the effect the stabilizer has upon accuracy of the barrel into which it has been built or added. Two barrels from High Standard, one without the stabilizer and one with, show very little difference in the size of grouping shots fired from a machine rest. Machine rest tests show little difference in barrel accuracy, with or without the stabilizer. However, the point of impact is a little higher when using a hand rest and the barrel without the stabilizer. With the stabilizer and using a hand the shots group lower. The size of groups varied of course, hand held from $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch minimum to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches maximum, the machine rest gave groups with a maximum of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

The stabilizer is all internal. What has been done is this: the barrel has been counter-bored at the muzzle for approximately one inch. This counter-bored section has a diameter a shade larger than a rifled barrel and is smooth; in flight through the barrel the bullet does not bear on this surface. Two slots have been milled on either side of the front sight. These slots or vents are approximately 42 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Continued on Page 14)



The High Standard "Supermatic" list of parts:

No.	Part Name	No.	Part Name	No.	Part Name
1.	Driving Spring Plug	21.	Hammer Strut	46.	Ejector Pin
2.	Driving Spring	22.	Hammer Plunger	47.	Trigger
3.	Driving Spring Plug Pin	23.	Hammer Spring	48.	Trigger Stop Screw
4.	Driving Spring Plunger	24.	Ejector	49.	Trigger Pull Pin
5.	Extractor Plunger	25.	Slide Lock Spring	50.	Takedown Plunger Cam
6.	Extractor Spring	26.	Slide Lock Lever	51.	Takedown Plunger Spring
7.	Extractor Plunger Retaining Pin	27.	Trigger Plunger	52.	Barrel Lock
8.	Extractor	28.	Trigger Spring	53.	Barrel Lock Pin
9.	Firing Pin Retaining Pin	29.	Frame	54.	Barrel Weight Screws
10.	Slide	30.	Magazine Assembly	55.	Barrel Filler Plate
11.	Rear Sight Retaining Pin	31.	Magazine Catch Spring	56.	Barrel Plate Filler Screws
12.	Rear Sight Windage Screw	32.	Magazine Catch	57.	Barrel
13.	Rear Sight Base	33.	Magazine Catch Pin	58.	Front Sight
14.	Rear Sight Elevation Screw	34.	Grip	59.	Front Sight Set Screw
15.	Rear Sight Leaf	35.	Grip Screw	60.	Detachable Barrel Weight
16.	Rear Sight Spring	36.	Safety Lever	61.	Trigger Spring
17.	Wear Plug	37.	Hammer Pin	62.	Front Firing Pin Sleeve (Steel)
18.	Firing Pin	38.	Sear Pin	63.	Center Firing Pin Sleeve (Nylon)
19.	Hammer Strut Pin	39.	Sear	64.	Rear Firing Pin Sleeve (Steel)
20.	Hammer	40.	Sear Spring		
		41.	Slide Plate Screw		
		42.	Slide Plate		
		43.	Sear Bar Spring		
		44.	Sear Bar		
		45.	Trigger Pin		

Description

Name of Manufacturer
Name of Weapon
Caliber
Ammunition
Number of Shots
Type of Action
Type of Loading
Barrel Lengths
Overall Lengths
Rifling
Bore Diameter
Groove Diameter
Width of Groove
Width of Land
Stocks
Finish
Weight
Sights
Trigger Pull
Safety

High Standard Manufacturing Corp., Hamden, Connecticut
Supermatic
.22 Long Rifle
All factory loaded .22 Long Rifle ammunition
10
Straight blow-back; semi-automatic
Magazine
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches with stabilizer also 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches without stabilizer
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
6 Right 1 turn in 16 inches
.2165 Min. .2175 Max.
.2220 Min. .2225 Max.
.062 - .007
Not controlled
Plastic; Walnut as an accessory
Blue
22 ounces
Ramp front and Adjustable rear
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 pounds
Positive outside safety

Get a "Sure Grip" on your Shooting with a "Sure Grip" on your gun!



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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #63 ON R. S. CARD

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law

Refusal to Take Test

Defendant was convicted in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles Judicial District of driving while intoxicated. He had declined to comply with the police officers' request that he submit himself to an intoximeter test. In his appeal, he cited as error the admission of evidence of his refusal to so comply in view of the fact that he had at all times denied guilt.

The Appellate Department of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California, upheld the conviction on the ground that the jury should be permitted to consider the conduct of the defendant as well as his words.

It went on to say: "A person, arrested because it appears that he is intoxicated, may have the right to refuse to submit himself to any of the usual tests, or to the intoximeter test, as the jury was instructed, but if he takes the tests no physical or other coercion frowned upon by due process being employed, the result may be brought before a jury."

Agreement to Take Test

Highway Patrolmen Moran and Weatherbee testified that they noticed

the defendant's car swerve from one side of the road to the other and narrowly miss a truck. They stopped the defendant and asked to see his driver's license. They saw an almost empty pint bottle of gin in his car and smelled alcohol on his breath.

The officers further testified that from the defendant's manner of speech, his unsteadiness of gait, his erratic driving, and the odor of alcohol, it was their conclusion that he was intoxicated. They so informed him but he denied intoxication.

Thereupon the officers asked the defendant if he wanted to blow up a balloon and take an intoximeter test. They informed him that he had the right to refuse to take such a test, but should he take it and should it show that he was not intoxicated, charges would not be pressed.

Officer Weatherbee testified to taking the test on the spot. He described the kit and equipment for taking the specimen of defendant's breath and to sending the resulting specimen to a laboratory in the Medical Arts Building, Tulsa, for completion of the test.

L. H. Spencer, chemist and bacteriologist, stated that he tested the specimen and found it to contain 2.71 milligrams of alcohol, which corresponded to .23% alcohol in the blood. Also testifying was Dr. W. O. Hart,



who said that "from 0.15 blood alcohol of people, 100% will be under the influence of alcohol."

The defendant admitted having the bottle of gin and drinking but claimed others drank from the bottle. He denied that he was intoxicated.

Upon conviction, the defendant sought a reversal on the ground that his constitutional rights were violated. He claimed that in effect he had been tricked into taking the intoximeter test, and that the promise made by the officers that no charge would be filed if the intoximeter was favorable to the defendant constituted a ruse and rendered the results of the intoximeter test inadmissible as evidence.

His attorney said, "No one can invade the constitutional rights of a citizen by an indirect method, any more than they can do so by a direct method. This is tantamount to an of-

(Continued on Page 14)

● The death of two small brothers on their way to a school hayride party is a tragic and costly example of how important proper traffic warning signs are to safety. There is no real protection without them.

LYLE SIGN CO. INC.

2120 University Ave. S. E.
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Reprinted from the
Minneapolis Tribune, March 8, 1954



Too Late—There's a stop sign now on county road J at its intersection with highway 8 on the Anoka-Ramsey county line. There had been one there until a few days ago when someone took it. While it was gone, two Fridley brothers, Raymond, 13, and Allen Sederstrom, 12, were killed when a truck and a car collided at the corner.

For further information circle #61 on R. S. Card

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Industrial Security..... (Cont'd. from Page 9)

cautions are taken to see that material covered by the last two passes actually reaches its intended destination. This prevents material from wandering forever from company control and informs Plant Protection whenever a violation occurs. Guards are thoroughly instructed in the company's pass procedure to be followed, and each guard countersigns passes to indicate the time, date and gate number which the passer used. Truck movements involving government property are accompanied by an armed guard. Other shipments are given routine treatment through the shipping and receiving departments.

Paper work involved in plant protection work is enormous. Reports of all types cover desks and hours. Reports of fire prevention, industrial accidents, property passes in transit or being checked, security problems, general policing matters—all add up to a tremendous headache for the person not prepared to handle each problem individually. File cabinets contain everything from fingerprints to literature on the advantages of a new type safety glove. Problems dealing with different phases of the department's responsibility are assigned to men experienced in that particular phase. Each man, be he a safety engineer or the man who checks the recharge dates on fire extinguishers, is held responsible for that job. The efforts of all personnel are coordinated at the top echelon and close control over the department pays off in effective protection.

Mr. Transue credits a highly organized department with his success in the many sided job of plant protection. Constant supervision, tight organization, well trained personnel and plenty of experience combine to produce maximum protection. The department operates in all Philco plants in the United States and Canada. It watches over the activities of 25,000 Philco employees, using 250 uniformed guards as eyes. Organized by Mr. Transue in 1934, the department is responsible for in-

dustrial safety, fire prevention, government security, and enforcement of all company rules. Mr. Transue has twenty-two years experience in industrial security and has authored several articles on the subject.

For Love of Mankind..... (Cont'd. from Page 7)

Day League in most men's penal institutions. Although the Salvation Army is not the only organization in the Bible Correspondence field, it provides intensive courses that even the mentally deficient can comprehend.

Application blanks for the course are distributed through the resident chaplain of the prison and are passed to the inmates at their request. The lessons come at the rate of one each month. The courses are of three varying lengths to coincide with the length of the prisoner's sentence. A certificate is issued to the inmate when he completes the course.

For inmates serving life sentences there is a Lifer's Club, similar in purpose and design to the Brighter Day League.

The Salvation Army, being primarily a religious organization, holds services of worship and inspiration in the prisons. These services often include musical selections, congregational participation, prayer, Biblical readings, and so forth. Special meetings are conducted on major holidays such as Christmas and Easter; and a nationwide Prison Sunday service is held in every prison one Sunday each spring.

Times have changed since the Salvation Army began as a small singing, marching band of evangelists in the East End of London. It has grown into a wide-spread religious and welfare organization adjusting its work to meet the problems of today's troubled world. But it is still an Army of peace, and its spiritual purpose is paramount. Its officers and soldiers, "with hearts dedicated to God and hands held out to mankind," carry on their services not as the doling out of alms, but as a practical expression of Christianity in action.

The Pensacola Plan..... (Cont'd. from Page 5)

crime detection. And, too, the Club hopes, they will help only as teenagers can in understanding other youths in trouble and in pointing out potential danger spots which the officer himself does not hear of or cannot reach. The Club plans to have between six and ten boys in the junior department to aid in traffic direction at the city's Five Flags Fiesta.

In future years the planners foresee candidates for the police department coming in from the junior force, young men who will have grown up close to the problems of law officers and law enforcement.

The whole plan is new to Pensacola, and as such shows the boundless energy something new always carries with it. Its aim is simple: to guide boys who come from the community's broken homes through the "crucial age period from 11 to 17." Though much is still in the planning stage, surrounding

cities—both in Florida, and Mobile and Montgomery in Alabama—have already asked for information on the "Pensacola Plan."

How successful it will be only the

future can tell. But, as Chief White puts it, "With the start we've made, we've got to keep going. If we stop now, I expect they'd run us out of town."



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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CIRCLE #45 ON READERS SERVICE CARD

According to Law *Cont'd. from P. 12*
ficer holding out a hope of freedom if one would just confess, and then trying to use the confession as valid."

The Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma sustained the conviction holding that the outcome of the tests did not amount to testimony from him but that of an expert as to a state of being based on the defendant's bodily condition brought about by the presence of alcohol as measured and determined by recognized scientific formula and method.

"Thus, evidence secured by the drunkometer or blood tests or urinary tests as to the percentage of alcohol present in the human system cannot be classed with confessions, as urged by the defendant's counsel, but rather are comparable with such scientific test for identity as fingerprints, footprints or even the disclosure of birthmarks, bodily scars, abnormalities or dentures.

"As stated by Mr. Justice Holmes in *Holt vs. United States*, the prohibition of compelling a man in a criminal court to be witness against himself is a prohibition of the use of physical or moral compulsion to extort communications from him, not an exclusion of his body as evidence when it may be material."

Weapon-Wise

(Continued from Page 11)

degrees from the vertical or 85 degrees apart.

The effect of the stabilizer upon the shooter varies with the individual of course. However, the muzzle flip without the stabilizer is definitely there, more or less pronounced. With a stabilizer the muzzle remains comparatively stable. In fact the gun seems to be pushed back into my hand. By

actual test at the range, when I set up the "Supermatic" so that it could flip up without restriction, I found the results were definite. With the stabilizer, the flip-up averaged a little under 2 1/4 inches, while without the stabilizer the average was around 4 1/2 inches. Hand held this 2 1/4 inches is easy to recover from quickly.

Thus far my tests have been conducted without the use of the detachable barrel weights which can be removed or added at will. With the addition of either the 2 ounce or 3 ounce weight it would reduce the flip-up further. However, their use depends upon personal preferences and ability.

The High Standard Supermatic with the stabilizer barrel is bound to make inroads in the sales of competitive target automatics. Its stabilizer barrel is an advantage when firing the rapid fire course or the Olympic bobbing target course. The serious target shooter will want to really experiment with the stabilizer barrel. I know that I will continue to experiment with it over the rapid fire course.

Disassembly for Cleaning

As most important, always check to make sure that the gun is unloaded.

1. Remove the magazine by pressing the magazine catch on the bottom of the grip, slide the magazine out of the grip.

2. Grip the slide and pull it to the rear until the slide lock engages. Check the chamber to be sure that it is empty.

3. The slide can be either left locked to the rear by the slide lock or the slide lock can be depressed and the slide permitted to return to battery position. With the slide forward put the safety on so that the slide can not slip off the frame.

4. Grip the gun with the left hand, fingers wrapped around the barrel and

the thumb on the barrel catch. Depress the barrel catch, and at the same time slide the barrel free of the frame. The cam lock by the way is spring loaded and is self tightening so that it automatically takes up any slack or looseness between the barrel and the frame.

5. If by any chance the barrel does not slide free this can be rectified by using the slide as a hammer. Keep the barrel catch depressed and with the right hand pull the slide to the rear and then allow it to snap forward. This should do it. If not, the operation can be repeated until it does.

6. The slide can be removed by sliding it forward and off of the frame, of course take off the safety or release the slide lock before you try.

NOTE: the "Supermatic" has a trigger stop screw located in the frame above and forward of the trigger in the barrel dove tail slot. (See number 48 on the drawing). This "trigger stop screw" prevents over-travel of the trigger after the hammer has been released. It is set at the High Standard factory and should not be tampered with.

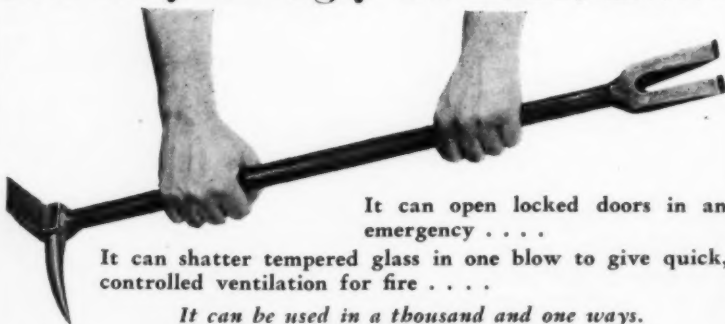
Reassembly Loading and Firing

The steps preceding are reversed and repeated for assembly. Be sure that the barrel catch locks the barrel in position. Pull the slide to the rear so that the slide-lock holds it to the rear.

Hold the magazine in the left hand with the thumb on the magazine button, slide the button down and insert the cartridges rim first into the magazine; the magazine will hold 10 rounds. Slide the magazine into the grip and push it into place until the magazine catch engages. Now all that remains is for the slide to be released from its rear position.

In moving forward the slide strips a cartridge from the magazine and feeds it into the chamber. The "Supermatic" is now ready to fire. Since the "Supermatic" is a semi-automatic it can be fired by pulling the trigger for each shot, on the last shot the slide will remain open.

It's only an ugly 30" bar, BUT-



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For further information circle #78 on R. S. Card

THE PEDESTRIAN PROBLEM

An Equipment Story

by Andrew O. Wittreich
Atlas Products Co.

The problem of getting the pedestrian across the street safely in the high density areas of a municipality has always been a serious one. Traffic engineers and police departments are giving much thought to the foot traveler. The National Safety Council reported that in one year 8,600 people walked themselves to death and 16,500 pedestrians were injured.

Study of the problem points to the conclusion that two objectives must be accomplished. First, the pedestrian must be able to cross the street at an intersection safely and without hindrance from moving vehicles. Secondly, the intersection must be cleared of people as quickly as possible, so that the normal flow of traffic can be resumed.

Many experiments have been made to accomplish this result. Among them was the early attempt to educate the public to obey the command and movement of the lights of the ordinary three way signal. Added to this, it was thought that an extra detail of policemen at crowded corners would promote orderly walkers. While these methods were not the solution to the problem, it did spotlight two types of pedestrians: the one who is "hell bent" in his haste to get across the street, paying no attention to officers, traffic lights or pedestrian lanes and the other who worships the green light but completely ignores the car driver who is out to beat the light.

A few municipalities including Denver, Colo., have been experimenting with the "Scramble System." This method provides for several cycles of lights so vehicles may pass, then stops all moving traffic by holding the red light in four directions. During this period, pedestrians are permitted to cross in any manner they wish. They do not have to conform to the con-

ventional 90 degree angle of crossing but can cut diagonally if they please. The value of this method has been the subject of many debates among those charged with the enforcement of the idea.

However, experimentation does produce results. There is a definite conviction that to properly control pedestrian movements, a separate and distinct signal for the walker must be erected. It must be apart and different from the ordinary three walk traffic light. Such a signal must bear a legend which is addressed to the pedestrian and will arrest his attention.

One ideal testing ground is the City of Newark, New Jersey for its famous intersection of Market and Broad Streets shows a traffic count of 104,532 pedestrian crossings and 68,300 vehicles using these streets in a 12 hour period. For many years the city officials have been concerned with the pedestrian problem. After experimenting with many methods to control vehicular traffic in the endeavor to solve the situation, pedestrian signs were erected.

"Wait" and "Walk" appearing enclosed in a mounting similar to the shape of a traffic signal were tried. These words, when placed in an 8 inch lens, were not visible from one curb to the opposite, for Broad Street is 100 feet wide and Market is 70 feet.

Another type was tested, and is used in a number of cities. This was a sign bed which held neon tubing spelling "Don't Walk." A switch extinguished the "Don't" when the period for crossing came on. A weakness of this type was immediately apparent. It was the hazard of the failure of the word "Don't" to light. Such an occurrence could lead to disaster.

An attempt was made to improve this sign. Two lines of neon tubing were installed. The top line read "Don't Walk" and the bottom "Walk." Again a fault was found. The color of the neon element turned out to be either pink or orange, instead of the

peremptory red which means stop in anybody's language. These colors blended in with commercial signs when viewed from across the street. Secondly, telling the pedestrian to "walk" and then "don't walk" often lead to confusion.

The problem was solved by the installation of eight Atlas Pedestrian "Wait-Walk" Signals. These signals were placed at the intersection. The word "WAIT" is in 6 inch letters of true red, illuminated by three red gaseous tubes which constantly scintillate without the aid of an electric flasher. The constant motion of these letters serves to arrest the attention of the pedestrian. When traffic is brought to a halt, this signal, acting in conjunction with the timer of the traffic lights, changes from "WAIT" to "WALK." Three deep green, steady burning, nonscintillating tubes then illumine this word. Both are clear and visible at 125 feet.

These signals were erected in Newark immediately after Thanksgiving in preparation for the Christmas season. The holiday period was the acid test and to the gratification of Mr. Edward L. Cyr, Traffic Engineer, and the police department, the signals moved thousands of pedestrians across the street safely and in an orderly fashion.

Dr. Miller McClintock, the Dean of Traffic Engineers, has termed the "WAIT-WALK" Signal, "The greatest contribution to pedestrian safety that I have yet seen."

For further information about this product, write to Atlas Products, Inc., Caldwell, N. J. or circle No. 74 on the Readers Service Card.



The intersection of Broad and Market Streets in Newark, N. J. reported 104,532 pedestrian crossings in a 12 hour period.



Mobile Radio

A revolutionary advance in radio circuit design, the patented Lister Circuit, has been incorporated in the new "Fleetway" two-day radio, now being



produced by the Connecticut Telephone & Electric Corp., Meriden, Conn., for operation in the recently allocated 450-460 and Citizens' band.

Among other major advantages, the new "Fleetway" offers the first true FM transmission and reception in mobile radio. Resulting operating improvements are noise free, "broadcast quality" speech and better coverage in congested areas than ever before possible, reports the manufacturer.

The "Fleetway" uses a starting crystal oscillating frequency of approximately 75 mc instead of the usual 6 mc. This enables the transmitter to reach 450 mc with a frequency multiplication of only 6 instead of the usual 24 times or more. The power unit drains less battery current than a car's headlights, eliminating the need for heavy duty generators and associated equipment.

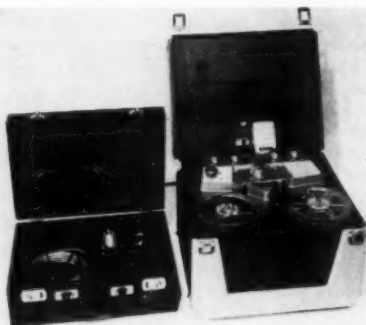
No cavities, specialized or marginal parts are used, reducing operating and maintenance costs.

Two models are being produced, a 4-5 watt model and a 25-30 model. The 4-5 model is available for under the dash or trunk mounting. Plug-in

power supplies are interchangeable in units for 6 and 12 volt operation in the 25-30 watt model and 6, 12, and 32 volts in the 4-5 watt model. Transmitters and receivers also are separate plug-in units which can be removed quickly for easy servicing. All units are built to withstand severe abuse and are enclosed in a heavy gauge steel housing. For additional information contact the manufacturer direct, or circle No. 70 on the Readers Service Card.

Tape Recorder

Faurot, Inc., 299 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y., is offering to police and law enforcement organizations a specially modified Police Tape Recorder



and Investigation Unit, suitable for a wide variety of official uses.

The equipment is portable yet easily used as a permanent set-up with a fixed installation of hidden microphones in detention and interrogation rooms or cell blocks. Headphones are provided for silent monitoring. Special extension wires are included for the two different types of microphones.

Telephone conversations can be heard and recorded either with or without direct taps, according to legal requirements of the particular community. Provision is made so that with

additional accessories, more than one microphone may be used at one time. This offers many possibilities for use at meetings, conferences and so forth.

Up to two hours of recordings can be made on one spool of tape. Court room testimony, lectures, speeches, confessions and statements can be played back as evidence.

The records can be played back as many times as desired. The tape can be saved for future use or can be erased and reused. For illustrated brochure and detailed information contact Faurot direct or circle No. 71 on the Readers Service Card.

Trunk and Grille Guards

Police authorities in some urban areas have successfully avoided many repair costs by equipping their squad cars with fender-to-fender Karguards, manufactured by Erie Mfg. Div., Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc., and are available from H & M Auto Parts, 2115 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Notes On Bicycle Registration

The huge number of automobiles on the road today presents a traffic problem to many communities. To complicate matters, these same cities have busy intersections which lead to a pedestrian problem needing special study. Superimposing itself on the combination of both problems is the bicycle with its young rider.

Fortunately over 95% of the bicycles' ownership is concentrated in the younger generation who can be readily reached and taught the rules of safety. It is interesting to note that there are now 21,000,000 bicycles in this country of ours.

Of course, to many police departments, bike registration is nothing new. Many officers can point with pride to a 3 x 5 card file box which contains a listing of every bicycle and owner in the community. A lost or stolen bike can be recovered with efficiency in these communities.

There are some communities where the bike and rider do not present any difficulties in the overall picture and there is no need for registration. But time passes quickly and what was a small residential area ten years ago is now a thriving city. With the increase in population follows an increase in children. And where there are children, there are usually bicycles.

In considering bicycle registration, the first and natural question is, "Why is it needed? Doesn't the police department have enough to do as it is?" No one can deny that the police do have their hands full, but a few hours now will lighten future labors. In addition to licensing being part of an important community safety program, it has further value as public relations project, for here policemen come in official contact with the future citizens of their community.

For a program to have authority and not be regarded as a whim of the police department, the town council should adopt a concrete ordinance—if it does not have one already—on the use and safety of bicycles. The Chief of Police should recommend in which sections of the community (if any) riders may use the sidewalks and where they must use the roadways. Sidewalks may be used where there is little pedestrian traffic, but where the automobiles are many.

The ordinance must be specific regarding standard equipment for bicycles, such as brakes, reflectors, horns, etc. It should insist that any bicycle on the street after sunset must have lights. A safety code making it

a violation for a rider to have a second party on the handlebars or any other forward part of the bicycle should be included.

As much publicity as possible should precede the campaign for the support of the entire community is needed. A meeting of the Chief of Police with the heads of the Parent-Teachers Association and the Safety Council should be called to map out the actual mechanics of the registration. There is much paper work to be done, and volunteer helpers can aid greatly. Each school district may be done on a different day. The registration consists of getting the bicycle owner's name, his age, his address, his parents' names, the serial number and manufacturer of the bicycle.

In addition, registration includes testing the brakes, seeing that the wheel is in safe riding condition, and licensing the owner. The police should conduct a test to see if the youngster is familiar with the laws regarding riding a bicycle. Questions involving safety such as, "Is it necessary for a rider to give hand signals if he is going to turn?" may be asked orally. If the answers are unsatisfactory and the youngster evidently doesn't know the law, the police may hold up his license until he knows the rules.

In most communities a 25¢ charge is made for registration, which includes a license plate.

The test of any law is how well it can be enforced. It is obvious that offenders of a bicycle ordinance cannot be brought into a criminal court. Yet the offender must receive some sort of official reprimand. Communities have handled this situation in different ways. For instance, in some sections, a letter is sent to the parents of the offender, telling of the

violation; it remains the duty of the parents to mete out such punishment as they see fit.

More popular is the Juvenile Board or Bicycle Court. This Court performs several functions in addition to handling violators of the bicycle ordinance. It is active in the affairs of the school safety patrols and provides a democratic means of keeping the rules of safety. The Court consists of a judge and jury composed of senior students. Two "attorneys" may "prosecute" or "defend" the case. If the offender is found guilty, the judge "sentences" him. The "sentence" might be to write a 500 word essay on bicycle safety. No monetary fines are levied. Real punishment is left for the parents to administer.

The proceedings of the court are supervised by a patrolman. It is his duty to brief the judge and jury as to their responsibilities and duties.

A most helpful and interesting booklet has been prepared by the *Bicycle Institute of America*, 122 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y., entitled "Bike Registration in the Community." It may be obtained by writing to the Institute. The booklet also contains a model ordinance for guiding the council in passing a safety code for bicycles. To obtain this booklet you may circle No. 76 on the Readers Service Card. Communities throughout the country which have bicycle registration can verify that it is a practical and worthwhile safety measure.

There is a very interesting ad on page 22 under the Random Shots column. Here is your chance to help others while you help yourself to twenty five dollars.

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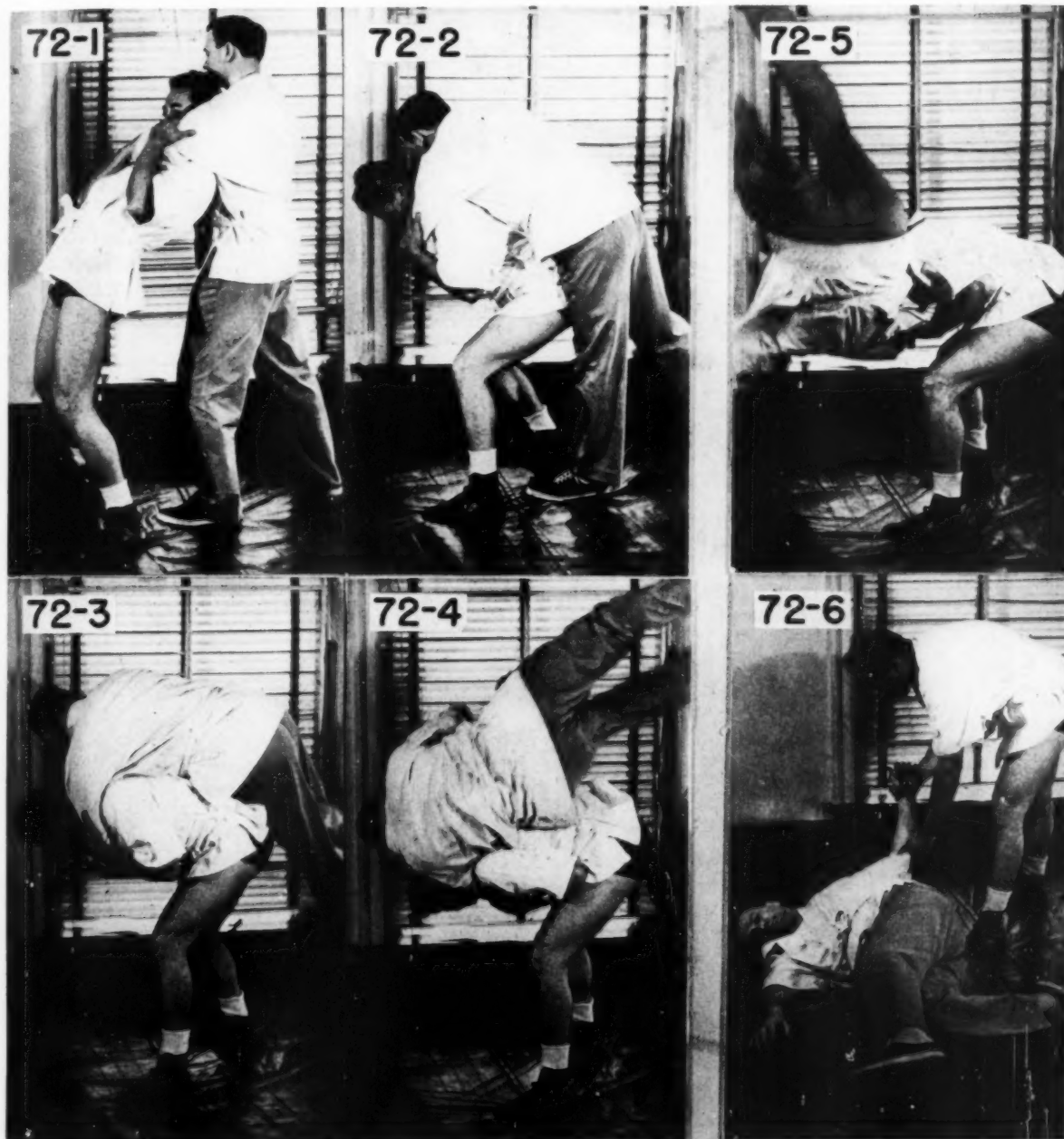
Modern Self Defense

by R. H. Sigward

Note: This is the eleventh of a series of articles written for LAW AND ORDER by R. H. Sigward, formerly instructor of the U. S. Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 139 W. 54th Street, New York City.



Modern Self Defense



CHAPTER IX CONTINUED

Breaking Strangling Holds

Continuing the chapter started in our May Issue, we will now give the defenses for three strangling holds in which the attack is from the rear. These defenses call for first, presence of mind (do not let yourself become panic stricken) second, violent reaction in your own defense,

and finally a vigorous retaliation after the surprise of throwing your attacker. Mr. Sigward describes the action of his pictures as follows:

Strangling from the Rear

71-1. A left arm invades from the rear.

71-2. Immediately bend your knees, which will ease the strangle on your throat. Place your right

hand under your throat and pull the attacker's forearm downward, while your left arm reaches up over your shoulder and pulls him off balance.

71-3. A sudden straightening of your legs and forward bend will throw him over your shoulder.

71-4. Hold on to his left wrist and apply Arm Bar with your right hand. With your free left hand

(Continued on Page 20)

apply Edge-of-Hand Blow to neck.
(See also Key #14.)

Mugging Hold

72-1. We now present the intriguing prospect of someone mugging you from the rear. Calmly, with your left hand, reach up over your left shoulder and grasp his jacket, while your right hand pulls his strangling forearm down.

72-2. Suddenly spread your legs by lunging forward with the left leg. The right one is back. Bend over and pull the foul creature forward. It is obvious, we hope, that all this should be done simultaneously—and with spirit.

72-3. Opponent is now off balance, and doubtful concerning the outcome. Hold him tightly to your back.

72-4. Pull his left arm down over your left shoulder.

72-5. Quickly bend over. He will be thrown high,

72-6. and hard, landing on his side or back, out of breath and ideas.

Double Nelson

By now it should be apparent that once you master the mechanics of the holds, *speed* is your key to victory. This is especially true when you have to face two opponents at the same time—as shown in the following situation.

73-1. Man at rear applies Double Nelson, while his confederate tries to punch you.

73-2. Center your attention on the man in front of you and apply kick to testicles.

73-3. Fling your arms overhead,

73-4. and jump to the left, placing your right leg behind adversary's left.

73-5. Quickly bend forward and embrace his knees with both hands.

73-6. Pulling his knees upward will make him fall onto his back.



73-1

Modern Self Defense

73-7. Release your knee hold and apply Elbow Blow to stomach.

The kick to your opponent in front of you, was of course the only recourse at the time. It is not a "sport" but a grim business of "who gets

who" and you have no time for scruples when two men attack.



73-2



73-3



73-4



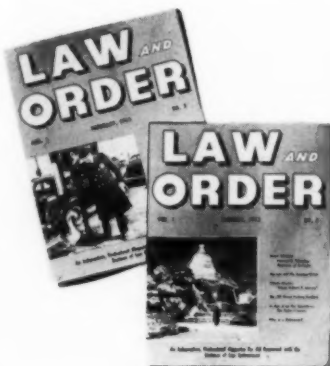
73-5



73-6



73-7



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From the Editor

This is the time of year when most police departments are the busiest. The great exodus of city folks to their country and vacation homes increases the responsibilities of the police.

As an added chore the bang-bang holiday starts the season. In many states laws have been passed prohibiting the sale and use of fireworks. This presents a double problem to the police. First, there is the normal business of enforcing the town's ordinances and second the problem of maintaining good public relations while doing it. Possibly the second problem is the one demanding the most attention; for here is a spot where the policeman is often regarded as a "joy killer." Any interruption in the public's pleasure can produce resentment if not properly handled.

Fortunately the problem is usually confined to the younger generation since youngsters are the ones who like the noise and flash of fireworks. It must be brought to people's attention that laws are often made to protect man from himself. If a composite record of the injuries that have been caused by fireworks through the years could be shown to the public, it might deter a few parents from buying fireworks for their offsprings. No matter how watchful the police are, fireworks frequently manage to sneak into a



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community. Consequently the police are continually answering complaint calls on July Fourth.

To assist in preparing their communities for a safe "Fourth," police departments may enlist the aid of local newspapers to educate the people concerning the laws governing the use of fireworks. In addition the cooperation of school teachers and parents can be sought. A few moments work on the problem now will save much time when the holiday arrives. If the public is made conscious of the law against fireworks and the reason for that law, the police department can devote its manpower to handling traffic and supervising picnickers.

The Fourth does have an aspect that is helpful to police work. Big celebrations displaying controlled fireworks are held in the evening in many towns. Some of these are sponsored by the Police Department, which not only controls the display, making sure of safety for everyone, but also raises the funds for "a really good July 4th" by popular subscription. Such a "police sponsored" celebration wins the admiration and cooperation of the youth of the town as well as the gratitude of adults. These displays draw many thousands of people, and this affords a police department a chance to test the efficiency of its auxiliary men.

The Holiday gives police departments the opportunity to "put their best foot forward".

Random Shots:

Chief Cunningham and Sgt. Hill of the Newark (Delaware) police tell us that Camp Barnes will start its summer program June 15th and the new swimming pool will be opened in early July. Camp Barnes is the project sponsored by the law enforcement men of Delaware; each summer it provides the opportunity for 400 kids to go to camp. We hope to have a story on this project in the near future.

Mr. Copp (our publisher) and I spent one day at the New York University Conference on Juvenile Delinquents last month. We were impressed with the sincerity of the speakers — a group of people who have as their life's work a task where little recognition of achievement is given. The only thanks they get is the self-satisfaction of knowing they have helped a youngster to get straightened out.

Forgive me! I know this story is terrible, but it's so awful it's good. It seems a farmer was leading a flock of sheep down the main street of town when he was ordered to stop by the town policeman. "What's the matter?" the farmer asked. "I have a small flock of ewes and I was just going to turn off . . ." "That's just it," interrupted the policeman, "No ewe turns on this street!"

We are preparing an article on Road Blocks and if any of you have had interesting experiences with setting them up, we wish you would share them with us.

Since we enjoyed Fabian's "London After Dark" so much, we obtained a copy of the Inspector's first book "Fabian of the Yard." It contains many words of wisdom for the policeman. For instance Fabian writes, "The good detective never leaves school. Not only is there always something to be learned from his day-to-day work, but if he wants to get on he spends much time taking exams." We understand that the stories in the books are to be developed into a television series.

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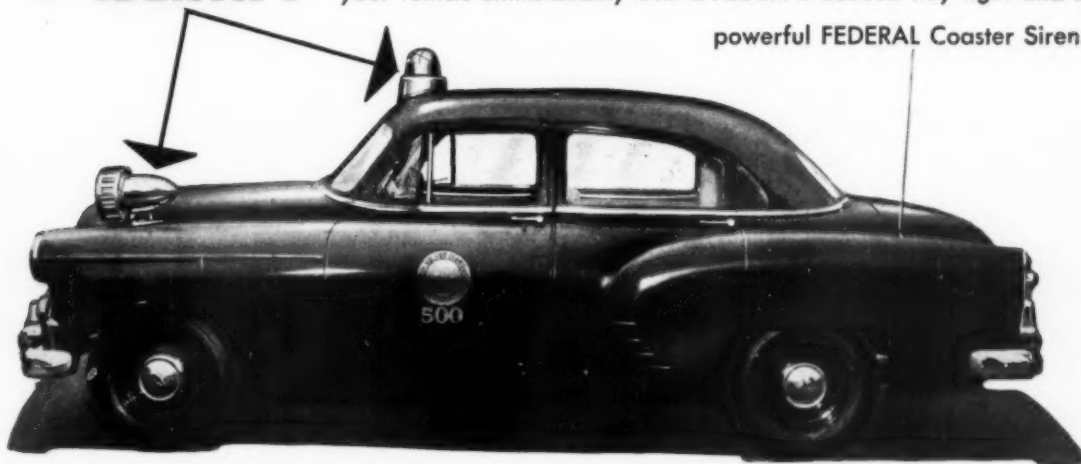
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